THE THAT YOURS WERE WALLEY AREA

MORGAN'S HAWAHAN REPORT

Result of the Inquiry of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HE FINDS THAT EVERYONE DID JUST RIGHT

Only One Blonder Was Made in the Whole Business and That Was the Raising of the Flag by Stevens-Other Findings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Senator Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, today presented the report of the investigation of that committee made under a resolution calling for an inquiry as to whether any, and if so, what, irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii

The report prepared by Senator Morgan is concurred in by Senators Sherman, Frye, Dolph and Davis, the republican members of the committee, and also make a supplementary report, taking more positive grounds than the Morgan report, while Senators Butler, Turple, Daniel and Gray, democrats, submit a minority report. These re ports, with the testimony taken in the se cret investigation, make a bulky document and are comprehensive reviews of the Hawalian question made after a thorough investigation

Senator Morgan in his report says that the inquiry related first to the conduct of the government as shown in its official acts and correspondence, and second to the conduct of the civil and military officers of the government in the discharge of the public duties and functions. These are matters which do not concern Hawali at this time. He also says the future policy of the government as to annexation has been excluded from the consideration of the committee except where It is alluded to as an incident to the investigation. Mr. Morgan lays down the proposition on the first page of the report "As a government dealing with Hawaii and with any form of government in that country, the United States can have no separation or break in its line of policy corresponding to any change in the incumbency of the office of president. It is in all respects as much the same government in every right and responsibility as if it had been under the same president during the entire period covered by the recent revolution in Hawaii and the succeeding events. The president however, has a right to change his opinion and a change of policy on the part of the president from that inaugurated by his predecessor must be regarded simply as a change of mind in the same person."

A declaration against monarchism in the island follows next, the report saying, "We exercise at least a moral suzerainty over that country. Hawaii is an American state and is embraced in the American commercial and military system. In this attitude of the two governments, Hawaii must be en-titled to the indulgent consideration, if not an active sympathy, while she is endeav-oring to accomplish what every American state has achieved, the release of her people from the odious anti-republican regime which denies to the people the right to govern themselves and subordinates them to the supposed divine right of a monarchy whose title to such divinity originated in the most slavish conditions of pagan bar-harity."

Coming to the landing of the troops from the United States steamer Boston, Mr. Mor-gan details the facts of the ten days cruise in which Minister Stevens had participated. and says that upon the minister's return to the harbor a condition of affairs existed in Honolulu which led naturally to the apprehension that violence or civil commotion would ensue in which the peace and security of American citizens residing in that city would be in peril, as had been done on three or more separate occasions previously when changes occurred or were about to occur in the government of Hawaii. NO LAW OF NATIONS.

"It is evident," he says, "that the queen's government at that time had no power to prevent the landing of troops from any quarter, no power to protect itself from oppression, no power to conduct civil government to far as the evently was concerned. ment, so far as the executive was concerned, if the effort to exert such power were antagonized by any opposing body of people in considerable numbers. Indeed, no effort seems to have been made to exert the civil authority except through the presence of a small and inefficient body of policemen. The puthority of the gluen was not respected. ment, so far as the executive was concerned. authority of the queen was not respected by the people; it was opposed and no force appeared to be used for the purpose of over-coming the opposition. It yielded to a silent but ominous opposition. There is well settled authority for the position that at the moment the queen made public her decision to absolve herself from her wish and support the constitution. and support the constitution of 1887. abdication was complete, if the people chose so to regard it. That constitution and the queen's oath to support it was the only foundation for her regal authority, and when she announced that her oath was annulled in its effect upon her conscience she could no longer rightfully hold office under that constitution.

The report then calls attention to the fact that in landing the treops there was no demonstration and that in passing the palace they saluted the queen.

"In a country where there is no power of the law to protect the citizens of the United States there can be no law of nations, nor any rule of comity that can rightfully pre vent our flag from giving shelter to under the protection of our arms, and this without reference to any distress it may give to the queen, who generated the con-

February 27th, 1894.

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fusion, or any advantage it might give to the people who are disputing her right to resume or hold her regal powers. In every country where there is no effective chief executive authority, whether it is a newly discovered island where only savage govern-ment prevails, or one where the government is paralyzed by internal feuds, it is the right claimed and exercised by all civilized nations to enter such a country with sovereign authority to assert and protect the rights of its citizens and their property. and to remain there without the invitation of anyhody until civil government shall have been established that is adequate in a satisfactory sense for their protection. The committee is agreed that such was the condition of the Hawaiian government at the time the troops were landed in Hono-lulu from the Boston, that there was an interregnum in Hawaii as respecting the executive officers, that there was no executive officer to enforce the laws of Hawah States to land troops upon these islands at any place where it was necessary in the pinion of our minister to protect American

The report speaks of the queen's desire for the banishment or death of those who had opposed her, and says that America should opposed her, and says that America should not hesitate in the support of a government which opposed her. The president says that on the first intimation of these harsh declarations, he at once laid the matter before congress and abandoned the further exercise of his good offices to bring about a recon-ciliation between her and those who were conducting and supporting the provisional government. Mr. Willis, however, regarding his instructions as continuing to require his intercession beyond the point where the president considered it should cease held a second and third interview with the queen. Mr. Willis, in what he did, obeyed what he conceived to be his instructions, and being so distant from Washington, it matter of regret but not of surprise that there was an apparent want of harmony between his action in continuing his interviews with the queen, after the president had determined that the full duty of his government had been performed.

BOTH SIDES JUSTIFIED. "When a crown falls in any kingdom of the western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs, it departs forever, and American opinion cannot sustain an American ruler in the attempt to restore them, no matter how virtuous and just the reasons may be that seem to

Justify him."

Mr. Stevens' recognition of the new government is justified, the reports saying:

"The precise hour when, or conditions under which the American minister recognize the provisional government, is not a matter of material importance. It was his duty at the safest possible period to assist by his recognition the termination of the interim. so that the citizens of the United States might be safely remitted to the care of that government for the care of their rights. If there had been no question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States the conduct of the minister in giving official recognition to the provisional government would not have been the subject of adverse

'Afterwards on the 1st day of February, 1893, the American minister caused the flag of the United States to be raised on the government building in Honolulu, and assumed and declared a protectorate over that nation in the name of the United States. This action on the part of Minister Stevens was without authority, and was void for want of power. It was disavowed and re-buked by Secretary Gresham, and the order to abandon the protectorate and haul down the flag was in accordance with the duty and honor of the United States. To haul down the flag of the United States was only an order to preserve its honor."

The close relations which have existed be tween Hawaii and the United States are discussed. "We have always exerted the privilege of an interference in the domestic affairs of Hawaii to a degree that would not be justified under our own view of interna-tional law in reference to the affairs of Canada. Cuba or Mexico. The reason is that Hawaii has been recognized as under a virtual suzerainty to the United States, This right has never been lost sight of, and it is conspicuously manifest in the correspondence of Mr. Willis with Mr. Dole."

FAVORABLE TO ANNEXATION. The matter of annexation is discussed at some length, and while the whole tenor of the report relating to this is favorable to annexation, no direct statement was made Annexation has been the subject of careful almost steady contemplation among the Hawaiians and the'r kings since

the beginning of the reign of Kamehameha This has always been regarded by the ruling power in Hawali as a coveted and secure retreat, a sort of house of refuge, whenever the exigencies of fate might com-pel Hawaii to make her choice between home rule and foreign domination, either in the form of a protectorate or some foreign sovereign. Hawaii has always desired an escape to a freer government, when she has to be forced to the point where the surrender of racial pride and her standing as a nation would be the severe penalty of her weakness. Hawaiians prefer citizenship in a great republic to the slavery of subjection to any foreign monarchy. nexation to the United States has never been regarded with aversion or with a sense of national degradation by the Hawaiian people On the contrary, it has been adopted as a feature of political action by those who have attempted to recommend themselves to the support of the people in times of danger. Annexation was the avowed purpose of the provisional government because it would popularize the movement. In the diplo matic correspondence with our ministers to Hawaii frequent and favorable allusion is made to this subject as a matter of friendly consideration for the advantage of that country and people not to enhance the power and wealth of the United States. It has been the habit of the Hawaiians to celebrate the anniversary of the independence of the United States as a national fete day, so there was no thought of conspiracy against the monarchy in openly favoring the project of annexation. Whether annexation is wise and beneficial to both governments is a question that question that must receive the consideration of both governments before it can be safely settled. The testimony taken by the com-mittee discloses the well considered opinion of several of our most eminent naval officers that the annexation of Hawaii is a fact indispensable to the proper defense and pro-tection of our western coast and cities, but this is a matter which the committee is not this is a matter which the committee is not especially charged with and reference is made to these opinions as supporting the statement that all intelligent men in Hawaii and in the United States, who have taken pains to consider the subject, are convinced the question is one deserving of thorough investigation and a correct and friendly decision.

Next the report states that recognition of the provisional government was lawful and has contributed to the peace of Hawaii. BLOUNT COMMENDED.

Referring to Mr. Blount's mission the re-port says he went to Hawaii under circumstances of extreme embarrassment and ex-ecuted his instructions with imparital care to arrive at the truth and presented a sin-cere and instructive report to the president of the United States touching the facts the knowledge of which he thus acquired. In the agitated state of opinion and feeling in Hawaii at that time, it was next to im-possible to obtain a full, fair and free dec-laration in respect to the facts which at-tended this reveiation and particularly was this difficult to obtain from the persons who participated in the movement. The evidence submitted in addition to that prepared by Mr. Hount having been taken under circumstances more favorable to the de-velopment of the whole truth with regard to the situation has in the opinion of the committee established the fact that the revolutionary movement in Hawaii origi-nated with Lilluokalani and was premoted, provided for and, as he believed, secured by the passage of the opium bill and the lottery bill through the legislature from which she expected to derive a revenue sufficient to secure the ultimate success of her numbers which was distinctly and maof her purpose which was distinctly and maturely devised to abolish the constitution of 1\$87, and to assume to her absolute power ree from constitutional restaint of any ser-lous character. The fact cannot be ignored that this revolutionary movement of Lill-nokalani, which had its development in the selection of a new cabinet to supplant one which had the support of all the conservative elements of the islands, was set on foot and accomplished during the absence of the American minister on the American ship Boston during the ten days which preceded the prorogation of the legislature. The astonishment with which this movement was received by the American

emigrants and other white people residing n Hawaii and its inauguration in the ab-sence of the Boston and of the American minister show that these people with great anxiety recognized the fact that it was directed against them and their interests and wolfare, and that when it was com-pleted they would become its victims. These convictions excited the serious ap-prehension of all the white people in the islands that a crisis was brought about by which not only their rights in Hawaii were to be injuriously affected, but that the ultimate result would be that they would be driven from the islands, or, remaining

be driven from the islands, or, remaining there, would be put at the mercy of those who chose to prey upon their prosperity. This class supply nine-tenths of the entire tax receipts of the kingdom.

The report takes the side of the provisional government as respects the counter revolution which the queen provoked. It is exceedingly severe on the ministers also. The right of the president to appoint Mr. Blount is discussed, the report stating the Blount is discussed, the report stating the sions of the committee to be that such right no doubt existed, and that the authority given to Mr. Blount and which he exercised was proper. Then Mr. Willis' mission is taken up and the position of the president referred to in the following

words: "If by this course of procedure the president had intended to compel obedience to what is termed his 'decision' in the mat-ter by using the force of the United States to assist the queen in regaining the throne that would have been an act of war entirely beyond his power, and would not have received the sanction of any considerable part of the American people and would have no warrant in international law. But such was not the intention of the president, as is shown by contemporaneous accounts, by his declarations and by his subsequent treat-ment of the subject. Therefore, the quesment of the subject. Therefore, the ques-tion between the United States and Hawaii touching the propriety of an intervention in the domestic affairs of Hawaii to the extent of gaining the final decision and agreement of both parties upon these propositions is one that is strictly within the accepted right or authority of a sovereign to tender his good offices to reconcile the conflicts of two or more factions or parties that may be opposed to each other within any coun-

CLEVELAND'S IDEA WAS RIGHT.

The report then goes on as follows: "In the public act by which the provisional gov-ernment of Hawaii was established there was a distinct declaration that that government was to continue until Hawaii was annexed to the United States. That declaration, apart from every other consideration, would have justified the United States in an interference for the protection of the provisional government which would not have been tolerated under other circumstances. That declaration cre-ated an intimacy of relationship between the United States and the recognized government of Hawaii which is entirely exceptional and placed within the reach and control of the United States very largely, if not entirely, the disposal of those questions collateral to that of annexation, which might have interfered with the appropriate solu-tion of any difficulty which might arise in its execution, so that the provisional govern-ment of Hawaii, having thus thrown itself into the arms of the United States in the first declaration of its existence, cannot justly complain that the United States should scrutinize under the right thus granted all pretensions to the right to dispose of an entire country and people. And Liliuokalani, having reference to the same project of an-nexation, of which she was fully cognizant, made complaint that the United States had assisted in driving her from her throne by bringing its troops on shore in military ar-ray at a time when there was no necessity for it, distinctly announced at the moment of her final and avowed abdication that she would abdicate provisionally, and would await the decision of the United States as to whether that abdication, the destruction of the kingdom and the annexation of Hawaii to the United States should be completed

facts,
"Under such circumstances the president
of the United States, believing that the information then in possession of the government was not sufficient to justify summary annexation, could not have done justice to himself, to his country, to the people of Hawaii, to the provisional government or to Litiuokalani without having made an effort Lithockalani without having made an effort to use his good offices for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was practicable that the queen should be restored to her authority, leaving the question to be determined by the people interested in Hawaii whether such restoration, would be accountable to them or not

Liliuokalani had been restored to her throne by consent of the membership of the provisional government upon the terms and conditions of the abdication which she signed and delivered to Minister Willis, the president of the United States would have not been in any sense responsible for her restoration, would not have espoused the monarchy nor would he have done anything which was contradictory of American senti-ment or opinion. He would only have posed as the mutual friend, accepted fully by both parties, whose intervention would have secured with their consent the final solution of the question. In the absence of such committal on his part to the claims of Liliuokalani or resistance on his part to the recognized rights of the provisional government there is no reason for withholding approval of the conduct of the president of the United States in thus accepting and executing a function which he was entitled to perform, in submitting the question in ue and final form to the contending parties or factions in Hawaii whether they pre-fered to maintain the authority of the provisional government, with whatever results might follow from that, or a return to the nonarchy under Liliuokalani. The committee reports that the president of the United States has not in this particular, in any wise, been a party to any irregularity r any impropriety of conduct in his high flice. The committee finds nothing worthy of criticism in the negotiation of the treaty of annexation with the provisional government in Hawaii. The revolution in Hawaii had the effect simply of displacing one chief of the executive department and substitut-

recognized the government of Hawaii was as competent to treat on annexation to the United States as it had ever been or as it will ever be, until the United States shall decide that it will annex no more territory unless with the consent of the people to be annexed, to be ascetained by a plebiscite.

HASTE WAS DESIRABLE. "Complaint is made also that this project of annexation was attempted to be con-summated in too great haste. That raises a question of due consideration; for, if the people of both countries desired it, or if, according to any precedent to be found in the various annexations of countries and states to the United States, the respective governments desired it, speedy action in completing the cession was desirable many obvious reasons, among which the in-jurious disturbance of commerce, and danger to the public peace growing out of a pro-tracted agitation of so grave a matter, are conspicuous. It is well understood and its importance increases with every new event of any consequence in Hawaii, and with the falling in with of every island in the Pacific, that is captured by the great maritime

powers of Europe. After quoting official state papers bearing on annexation, the report concludes: "A president informed as to the history of his country, could find no difficulty in dealing with the question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and a minister to Hawaii who should fail to inform his government of the political changes in Hawaii that would affect that question, would neglect his duty. It is not a just criticism upon the correspondence of Minister Stevens with his government, that he earnestly advocated annexation. In this line he was in ine with Mr. Marcy and nearly every one of his successors as secretary of state, and with many of Mr. Stevens' predecessors as minister to Hawaii. His letters to his government were written under the diplomatic confidence that is requisite to secure freedom in such communications and were not expected to come under the scrutiny of all mankind. They show no improper spirit and are not impeachable as coloring or perverting the truth, although some matters stated by him may be classed as severe reflections. Whatever motives may have actuated or controlled any representatives of the government of the United States in his conduct of our affairs in Hawaii, if he acted within the limits of his powers with honest intentions and has not placed the government of the United States upon false and untenable grounds, his conduct is not irregular.

"But in his dealings with the Hawaiian government, his conduct was characterized by becoming dignity and reserve and was ture. The astonishment with which this not in any way harsh or offensive. In the movement was received by the American opinion of the committee, based upon the

mpanies this report, the evidence which accor only substantial irregularity that existed in the conduct of any officer of the United States, or agent of the president, during or since the time of the revolution of 1893, was that of Minister Stevens in declaring a protectorate of the United States over Hawaii, and in placing the flag of our country upon the government building in Hono-lulu. No actual hand resulted from this unauthorized act, but as a precedent it is not to be considered as being justified. "The committee has not considered it

necessary to present any resolutions stating the conclusions that are indicated in the report and ask that it be received and adopted by the senate, and that they be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions under which this report is made."

REPUBLICAN REPORT. The republican members agreeing to Mr.

Morgan's report submit the following as supplementary thereto and more fully ex-pressive of their views: "We are in entire accord with the essential findings in the exceedingly able report submitted by the chairman of the committee on foreign relations. But it is our

"I. That the appointment on the 11th day of March, 1893, without the advice or consent of the senate, of Hon. James H. Blount as special commissioner to the Hawaiian government under letters of cred-ence and with instructions to the government of the Hawaiian islands making his authority paramount, was an unconsti-tutional aim, in that such appointes, Mr. Blount, was never nominated to the senate, but was appointed without its advice and consent, although that body was in session when appointment was made and continued to be in session for a long time immediately thereafter.

"2. That the orders of the executive de-partment by which the naval force of the United States in the harbor of Honolulu was in effect placed under the command of Mr. Blount or of Mr. Willis were without authority or warrant of law.

"3. That the order signs by Mr. Blourt

"3. That the order given by Mr. Blount to Admiral Skerrett to lower the United to Admiral Skerrett to lower the United States ensign from the government building in Honolulu and to embark the troops on the ships to which they belonged was an order which Mr. Blount had no lawful authority to give. Its object was not to terminate a protectorate. That relation authority to give. Its object was not to terminate a protectorate. That relation had been disavowed by the administration of President Harrison immediately upon receiving information of its establishment. The flag and troops, when such order was given by Mr. Blount, were in the positions from which he ordered them to be removed for the purpose of particular and the purpose of th for the purpose of maintaining order and protecting American life and property. Their presence had been effectual to those ends and their removal tended to create and did create public excitement and, to a degree, distrust of the powers of the pro-visional government to preserve order or to maintain itself. That order of Mr. Blount was susceptible of being construed as indicating an unprovisional government

and it was so construed, particularly by the people of Hawaii.

"4. The question of the rightfulness of the revolution of the lawfulness of the means by which the disposition and abdica-tion of the queen were effected, and the right of the provisional government to exist and continue to exist was conclusively settled, as the report so forcibly states, against the queen and in favor of the provi-sional government by the act of the adminis-tration of President Levitration of President Harrison recognizing such provisional government, by the negotiation by that administration with such provisional government of at treaty of annexation to the United States, by accrediting diplomatic representation by such administration and by the present administration to such provisional government; therefore it incontrovertibly follows that the president of the United States thad no authority to at-tempt to reopen such determined questions and to endeavor by any means whatever to overthrow the provisional government or to restore the monarchy which it had dis-

While it is true that a friendly power may rightfully tender its good offices of mediation or advice in eases such as that under present consideration it is also true that the performance of such offices of mediation or advice ought not to be entered upon without the consent previously given by both parties whom the action or decision of the friendly power may affect. Such con-sent was not given in the present instance. The provisional government never so consented; it was never requested to consent. It denied the jurisdiction of the present administration on every proper occasion. Therefore, the proceedings by the president, which had for their results his request and nonition to the provisional government to surrender its powers, to give up its exist-ence and to submit to be displaced by the monarchy which it had overthrown, had no warrant in law nor in any consent of one of the parties to be affected by such proceed-

ings.
"5. The avowed opinion of the president of the United States, in substance that it is the duty of the government to make reparation to the queen by endeavoring to reinstate her upon her throne by all consti-tutional methods, is a clear definition of the policy of the present administration to that end. The instructions to Messrs. Blount and Willis must be construed to be other and more ample forms of expression of that No other presumption is permissible than that their actions at Honoluli were with intent to carry out that avowed policy. Those considerations make Im-material any discussion, in this connection, of the personal intentions, circumspection or good faith of these gentlemen in performance of the task to which they had been plainly commanded by the present adminis-tration. JOHN SHERMAN,

"WILLIAM P. FRYE,
"J. N. DOLPH,
"KUSMAN DAVIS."

IDEAS OF THE DEMOCRATS. The following is the report presenting the views of the minority committee:
"Without denying or confirming in any manner the correctness of the facts as claimed or of the statements as made in said report concerning other matters herein mentioned we especially dissent from that por-tion thereof which declares that the only substantial irregularity in the conduct of Mr. Stevens, the late minister, was his declaration of a protectorate by the United States over Hawaii. We are of the opinion also that there are no valid reasons and no course of dealing in our past relations with those islands which justifies interference by the United States with the political internal affairs of Hawaii any more than with those of any other dependent state or nation in phere. We cannot concur, there-much of the foregoing report as this hemisphere. exonerates the minister of the United States Mr. Stevens, from active office and unbecom-ing participation in the events which led to

the revolution in the Sandwich islands on the 14th, 16th and 17th of January, 1893. "On the other hand, we are not inclined to censure Captain Wiltze, commanding the United States war ship Boston, or the officers of the vessel. Their position was one of ex-treme delicacy and difficulty and we appreciate their anxiety to afford protection to the lives and property of American citizens. The force of United States marines of the Boston, with their ordinary arms, stationed at the American legation and at the consulate in Honolulu would have effectually represented the authority and power of the United States and would have afforded all the protection the residents needed, and at the same time would have avoided the appearance of coer-

cion or duress, either upon the people of Houolulu or the queen in the controversy between them. This is our opinion after a careful examination of all the facts and circumstances disclosed in the evidence.

"We cannot, therefore, avoid the conviction that the inopportune zeal of Minister Stevens in the protect of averaging the Stevens in the project of annexation of the Sandwich islands to the United Staes caused sandwich islands to the United Staes caused him to exceed the proper limits of his of-ficial duty and of his diplomatic relations to the government and people of those islands. "His conduct as the representative of this government was directly conducive to bring about the condition of affairs which resulted in the overthree of oring about the condition of affairs which resulted in the overthrow of the queen, the organization of the provisional government, the landing of United States troops and the attempted scheme of annexation, and upon this conclusion his conduct is seriously representations. reprehensible and deserving of public cen-sure.

M. C. HUTLER,

"DAVID TURPIE,

"JOHN M. DANIEL,

"GEORGE GRAY.

"Members of Minority."

"The question of annexation is not sub-mitted for the consideration of the commit-tee except as it incidentally affects the main question discussed, but it may not be improper for me to say in this connection that I am heartily in favor of the acquisition of those islands by the United States, and in a proper case and on an appropriate occa-sion I should earnestly advocate the same. But I am unwilling to take advantage of internal dissentions in those islands for which I believe we were to some extent responsible to consummate this object.
"M. C. BUTLER.

"I concur in the above. "DAVID TURPIE." SOME OF THE TESTIMONY.

The testimony taken by the committee on foreign relations, on which the report is based, covers 739 pages and includes the statements of a large number of witnesses who appeared personally before the committee, as well as affidavits sent from the Ha wailan Islands and elsewhere. The wit nesses included ex-Minister Stevens and Conmissioner Blount, a large number of naval officers, a number of residents of Hawaii and several Americans, who were present on the islands at the time of the revolution and soon after it occurred. A large majority of those examined said there was no conspiracy and that Minister Stevens' position with ref-erence to annexation was not known to them previous to the revolution. The com mittee on safety, consisting of tweive per-sons, make oath to the statement in which they say that they had no understanding with Minister Stevens or Captain Wiltze that they would assist in overthrowing the monarchy and establishing a provisional government ..

Mr. Stevens' testimony covers sixty-six ages. Mr. Stevens explains that his reason for declaring a protectorate was that the Japanese and the British were both purposing and the latter making overtures for an alliance with the native population.

Mr. Blount, in his evidence, said he never had any communication with the deposed queen until Mr. Owen and Mr. Lowell appeared there and were reported to be au-thorized by the president to negotiate for her abdication. He thought the queen, as well as President Dole, ought to be informed that this was not true.

The Chairman-Before you left Hawaii did you receive any communication, statement or information from the government of the United States of any purpose to reinstate Liliuokalani on any terms or conditions whatever?

Mr. Blount-I never dreamed of such a thing as the reinstatement of Lilluokalani. I never heard it suggested until my return to the United States. I had a talk with the secretary of state, and the inclination of his mind was that the circumstances created a moral obligation on the part of the United States to reinstate her. I gathered from the secretary of state that the president had the secretary of state that the president had not any opinion, was thinking the matter over. I had never heard anything from the president indicating any opinion until the public had it. The people were so quiet that there was nothing to indicate that there had ever been a revolution, and the taking down of the flag created no excitement.

Next in importance to the testimony of ex-Minister Stevens and ex-Commissioner Blount is that of the officers of the Boston in command of the troops which were landed. Those examined were Lieutenant Com-Those examined were Lieutenant Com-mander Swineburn, in command of the troops on the shore; Lieutenants Young, Laird, Moore and Coffman and Paymaster Hobbs. All these, except Coffman, sus-tained the position taken by Mr. Stevens.

BOUTELLE'S HAWAIIAN RESOLUTION He Demands the Recall of Willis in the Interest of Harmony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The resolution introduced in the house today by Mr. Boutelle for the recall of Minister Willis from Hawaii recites the antipathy that he always has expressed to interference by a foreign minister or to a country in that country's domestic affairs and the propriety of not enforcing upon a weak power what we object to from a strong power. It cites the praiseworthy forbearance of the Hawaiian government toward Minister Willis and the specialties of commerce and kindred that bind the United States to these islands, and concludes that it shall be re-solved, "That it is the sense of this house that most sacred obligations of good faith, the highest mutual interests of the United States and the friendly government of Hawaii, the plainest dictates of international comity and the imperative duty of avoiding further risk of complicity in the incitement of disorder and possible bloodshed in Hawaii, require that the present United States minister to the Hawaiian be immediately recalled and seded by another minister, who be hampered by the lamentable incidents of the recent past, and who will be able and willing to represent the sincere desire of the people of the United States to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long existed between us and Hawaii, and to constantly endeavor to advance the interests and the prosperity of both gov-

CHILIAN CLAIMS.

Some of the Cases Will Necessarily Fail of Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- As the period of ix months allowed for the adjustment of claims by the Chilian claim commission nears an end it becomes evident that a considerable number of cases will be left unadjusted on the 9th of April. It is asserted by the United States representatives that these cases will be barred, but may be the subject of further negotiations between the two governments. The Chilian representatives, however, are disposed not to admit this. So far twenty-four cases have submitted to the commission on the part of the United States. The Chilian government must file any defense they have to these claims before April 9. There are undisposed of eleven cases, which have not yet been submitted because of unreadiness. Ten cases have been dismissed on demurrers. The Chilians have two cases pending, in which they will be unable to get their testimony before the commission expires. It is estimated that if the commission works every day until April 9 it can dispose of from one-half to two-thirds of the cases. At present it has under consideration the six Grace claims, amounting to nearly \$5,000,000, the principal items being claims of \$866,000 and \$1,976,000 in connection with nitrate con-tracts. The Chilians have put in a general demurrer to these claims, stating that Grace gave comfort and aid to the Peruvians in the last war, and if this statement be sus tained the demurrer will be upheld and the case dismissed.

Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- It is the purpose of the committee on foreign relations to take up Senator Morgan's bill for the reorganization of the Nicaraguan canal during the present session. Senators Morgan and Frye are both known to be anxious to promote this enterprise. It is understood that the president is convinced of the im-portance of the canal, and that Secretary Gresham is also in accord with Senator Morgan on this subject. The publication of the testimony taken by

this commission in the Hawaiian investiga-tions contains many lliustrations as to the stility of the canal brought up by the ques tions asked by these senators to demonstrate the importance of controlling the islands in case the canal should be built, and to show he dependence of one interest on the other. Confirmed by the Senata.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- The senate in executive session today confirmed the folowing nominations: United States Attorneys-John R. Walker

for the western district of Missouri; Wil-liam H. Klopton for the eastern district of Missouri; Preston H. Leslie for the district of Montana. United States Marshals-L. L. Williams the district of Alaska; J. Adam Bede district of Minnesota. Judges of Probate-William Davenport in

the county of Iron, and Edwin G. Wooley in the county of Washington, territory of Utah War in Honduras. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The State department has received confirmation of the

report of the triumph of the revolutionists in Honduras in the shape of a telegran from the United States minister at Man agus. The minister says: "Bonilla has oc-cupied the palace in Honduras (doubtless meaning at Tegucigalpa) and the war seem to be at an end." The first number of the American En-

clopaedic Dictionary can now be obtained at The Bee office for 15 cents without any coupons. This is done to enable all readers o judge for themselves the good points claimed for this great work.

LIABLE TO BE MADE SOLDIERS

Germans Who Leave Home Owing Military Service Are Never Exempt.

TREATY PROVISIONS DO NOT COVER THIS

Regulations of the State Department Are

Such that Those Who Are Impressed in the Kaiser's Army Have Little Relief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—(Special to The Bee.)-A great many inquiries are being received at the State department nowadays from German-American citizens who left their native country for the United States in order to escape military duty and who now want to revisit their fatherland, and desire to know whether they could be impressed into military service by their nalive government. During the past few years questions of this character have atracted considerable attention at the State department. A number of naturalized German-American citizens upon returning to the fatherland after an absence o wenty or thirty years have been arrested by the German authorities and compelled to perform that military service from which they escaped to the United States. The State department has been appealed to by the relatives and friends of the enforced German-American soldiers, but in few in-stances have the United States authorities been successful in securing relief.

The United States has treaties with most of the European countries bearing directly on this subject. It would seem, however, that those who escaped from Germany t avoid military duty have the most trouble when revisiting the scenes of their youth In a word, the existing treaties with Ger-many and its various provinces do not exempt native Germans, who have left that country to avoid military service and become naturalized American citizens, from service when they return to their native country. There is a paragraph in the rules and regu ations of the State department upon this point, which says:

"Liability to prosecution for military or other offenses committed prior to emigration is not, as a rule, affected by the naturaliza-tion of the offender. The various offenses and penalties, therefore, and the limitations upon prosecutions, being matters of foreign unicipal law, are necessarily outside the advisory province of this department."

GERMANS SEEM ALWAYS LIABLE. This is intended as a direct statement hat those citizens of Germany who escaped from their country to this in order to avoid military duty are liable, as they are to prosecution for civil offenses, if they return o the Fatherland. The fact that they have become naturalized American citizens and remained out of Germany any number of years does not cause the statute of limitation to run, as international law and treaty stipulations provide for the punishment of oth civil and military offenses. The State department regulations say further upon his point: "In respect to those countries with which we have no naturalization treaties it is nec-

essary to speak with great reserve. It would not be possible to give an interpretation to foreign laws, even if their entire text were n our possession. The construction of those aws belongs to the judicial tribunals of the countries in which they are promulgated."

This is intended by the department to imphasize the fact that where treaty stipulations exist upon the subject of naturaliza-tion with certain countries the pro-visions of those stipulations are definitely understood, and the department does not hesitate to state the provisions of the nestrate to state the provisions of the naturalization agreements, as above quoted. But where there are not naturalization treaties those naturalized citizens who return to their native countries and are seized for military or other offenses must depend upon the ordinary diplomatic negotia-tion for amnesty. Following are extracts from treaty stipulations with various foreign countries upon the subject in question:
"North German Union—Article ii of Naturalization Treaty: A naturalized citizen of

the one party on returning to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration: ways, the limitation established by the laws of his original country." This clearly makes a naturalized German American citizen who may return to Ger many after any lapse of time in the United States amenable to military duty in Ger-

many if he has not performed the military service required by the laws of that country "Bavaria-Article II: A naturalized cit-izen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punish-able by the laws of his original country, committed before his emigration, saving, al-ways, the limitation established by the laws of his original country or any other remis sion of liability to punishment

HOW BADENERS ESCAPE. Exactly the same treaty relations exist with Baden, with this additional provision: "In particular a former Badener who, under the first article, is to be held as an Ameri-can citizen, is liable to trial and punishment according to the laws of Baden for non-ful fillment of military duty, if he has emigrated after he, on occasion of the draft from those owing military duty has been enrolled as a recruit for service in the stand ing army; if he has emigrated while he stood in service under the flag, or had a leave of bsence only for a limited time; if, having leave of absence for an unlimited time, r belonging in the reserve or to the militia he has emigrated after having received a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war has broken out. On the other hand, a former Badener, naturalized in the United States, who, by or after his emigration, has transgressed or shall transgress the legal provisions on military duty by any acts or omissions other than those above enumerated, can, on his return to his original country, neither be held subse-quently to military service nor remain Hable to trial and punishment for the nonfulfiliment of his military duty. Moreover, the attachment on the property of an emigrant for a nonfulfillment of his military duty except in the cases designated, shall be removed so soon as he shall prove his naturalization in the United States."

Identical treaty stipulations bearing upon the responsibility of naturalized American citizens exist with Austria-Hungary, while the same provisions exist with Belgium, Ec-undor, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Norand Sweden and Denmark as quoted

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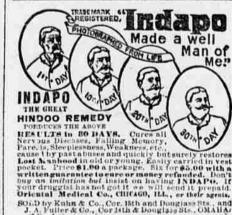


contagious diseases and to special diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. These important organs, whose duty it is to feed the tissues and keep the blood pure, feel the lack of nervous energy quickest. They require more nerve force than other parts of the body. The result is a break-down in heart, lungs, kidneys, liver or

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